FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KABUL CARRIES TEXT OF DRA BASIC PRINCIPLES

LD221244 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text of "The Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"]

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council, on behalf of all the Muslim and toiling people of Afghanistan, based on the true intention and the interests of the workers, farmers, artisans, nomads, intellectuals and all toilers and all democratic and patriotic forces of all the nationalities, tribes and ethnic groups of the country; with deep respect and strict observance of the historical, national, cultural and religious traditions of the noble people of Afghanistan; resolutely following the sacred religion of Islam; with respect to the international declaration of human rights; following the policy of peaceful coexistence, friendship and cooperation with all the people of the region and the world; for the purpose of the defense of national independence and national sovereignty and territorial integrity and the democratic popular order of the masses of Afghanistan; for the purpose of the strengthening of the unity and brotherhood and the unity of the people and all the nationalities, tribes and all ethnic groups in our country, Afghanistan; for the purpose of the successful development of the national and democratic Sawr Revolution and the realization of its ideals and aims based on the creation of a new society of peace and work, freedom and justice, brotherhood and equality, democracy and progress, have ratified, published and do announce its enforcement on 21 April.

The Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

Chapter I: The Bases of the Social, Economic and Political Order.

Chapter II: The Basic Rights and the Duties of Subjects.

Chapter III: Loya Jirgha, Supreme Council of the DRA.

Chapter IV: The DRA Revolutionary Council.

Chapter V: The DRA Council of Ministers.

Chapter VI: Local Organs of State Power and Administration.

Chapter VII: Judicial Order and Court Activities.

Chapter VIII: Public Prosecution Department.

Chapter IX: Emblem, Flag and Capital.

Chapter X: Final Orders.

The Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

The Sawr Revolution of April 1978 entered its new stage on 27 December 1979, entering the proud national history of Afghanistan and beginning a national, democratic antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution. As a result of the Sawr Revolution, the new Government of the DRA, which is the reflection of the ideals and defender of the interests of the toilers and all the people of the country, was established.

The noble and toiling people of Afghanistan were put on the reform course of the social and national revolution, aiming at the final success of the national revolution, the consolidation of democracy and the new constructive order, which is based on the foundation of peace and freedom, progress and justice, brotherhood and equality.

The leading of Afghanistan from backwardness toward social, economic and cultural progress, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], the party of the working class and other toilers of the country, will be based on the intention of the broad masses of people, deep respect and the strict observance of the national, historical, cultural and religious traditions of our people, with the resolute following of the principles of the sacred religion of Islam, respect for the universal declaration of human rights, based on the policy of peaceful coexistence, friendship and cooperation with all the people of the region and the world.

The DRA deems it its duty to defend the national independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity; to deeply strengthen the gains of the Sawr Revolution and to realize its high aims and ideals; to progress, develop and further evolve the progressive order in the DRA; to broadly and actively participate and attract the toilers and all democratic, progressive and patriotic forces of the country in the changes of the national and democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution and the defense of the homeland and the Sawr Revolution, which will be implemented by the PDPA and the Revolutionary Council.

For the purpose of realizing the above-mentioned aims, the DRA Revolutionary Council, as a supreme organ of state power's authority and the true reflector of the freedom of intention of all the people of Afghanistan, decided that until the ratification of the DRA constitution by the Loya Jirgah, the DRA supreme council, these basic principles of the DRA shall be approved and implemented.

Chapter I: The Bases of the Social, Economic and Political Order.

Article 1. The DRA is the independent and democratic government of all the toiling Muslim people of Afghanistan, including workers, farmers, artisans, nomads, intellectuals and other toilers and all democratic and patriotic forces of all nationalities and tribes of the country.

Article 2. The state serves the well-being and prosperity of the people and safeguards their peaceful, secure and comfortable life, all-round individual development and protects their rights, property, honor and national customs and traditions. State power belongs to the toilers of the city and village in the DRA and is guided by complete state and local organs which are (?elected) by democratic means.

Article 3. The power of toilers in the DRA is based on the national broad alliance of the fatherland, which unites all workers, farmers, artisans, nomads, intellectuals, women and male youths and the representatives of all nationalities and tribes, all democratic, progressive and patriotic forces and the country's social and political organizations, under the leadership of the PDPA, on the basis of a general program for the construction of a new, free and democratic society. The national fatherland alliance has the duty of cooperating in realization of the unity of all forces of the people for the purpose of common activity in the fulfillment of duties concerning the national and democratic development of the country, the training of people with a patriotic consciousness and the broad attraction of the people to the administration of state matters and society.

Article 4. The PDPA is the party of the working class and all the toilers of the country. It is the leading and guiding force of the society and state. And it is the enunciator of the intention and interests of the workers, farmers, intellectuals, all toilers and national and democratic forces, and the steadfast defender of the true interests of all the people of our country, Afghanistan.

The PDPA gives priority to the principles of the national and democratic revolution in its domestic and foreign policy, based on the intention of the people of Afghanistan, and confirms the evolutionary application of the aims and duties of the Sawr Revolution and guides the struggle of all the people of Afghanistan toward the creation of a new, just society free of exploitation of individual by individual.

Article 5. The sacred and true religion of Islam will be respected, observed and protected in the DRA and freedom to practice religious rites is guaranteed for all Muslims. The followers of all religions and faiths have complete freedom to observe their religious rites as long as they do not disturb the comfort and security of the society. None of the subjects is allowed to employ religion for antinational and antipopular propaganda as well as a tool for committing any acts against the interests of the DRA and the people of Afghanistan. The state will assist in the patriotic activities of holy men and religious leaders in performing their duties and responsibilities.

Article 6. The activities of the workers unions, women and youth organizations, scientific, cultural, artistic associations and other social and democratic organizations of the toilers, at the frontlines of which are workers, farmers, artisans, intellectuals and other inhabitants, for the purpose of elevating the organization and improving social and productive activities, the realization of the aims and duties of the Sawr Revolution, which unites them by their special interests, are encouraged and supported. The DRA protects and develops the best and most valuable cultural heritage and traditions of all the nationalities, tribes and ethnic groups in the country.

Article 7. The DRA practices the policy of equality of rights, brotherly friendship and all-round development of all the nationalities, tribes and ethnic groups, small and large, residing in our common country. Afghanistan obtains the solidarity and unity of the toilers of all nationalities, tribes and ethnic groups of the country in the struggle aimed at realizing the aims and ideals of the Sawr Revolution, and realizes and guarantees their legal rights. The DRA Government aims at the elimination of inequality in the level of economic, social and cultural development of all regions in the country.

Article 8. The armed forces and the DRA police defend the achievements of the Sawr Revolution, national independence, unity and territorial integrity and the national sovereignty of the country. The state will take the necessary steps for the purpose of strengthening the armed forces and police and instilling the officers with a feeling of patriotism and love of homeland, loyalty to the aims and ideals of the Sawr Revolution, solidarity with the toilers of all countries, for the purpose of realizing participation of armed forces employees in social and political life and the betterment of the material conditions of their families.

Article 9. The state supports the patriotic role of the leaders, elders and all members of the tribes of the country who safeguard peace, brotherhood and security in their regions and defend the borders of the DRA, and will extend all-round support for the effective realization of this noble activity.

Article 10. The foreign policy of the DRA is based on the strengthening of comprehensive peace, the development of regional and international cooperation according to the state interests of the country. The basis of the practice of DRA foreign policy is the principle of peaceful coexistence and the policy of an active and positive nonalignment policy.

Article 11. The DRA will broaden and strengthen its all-round traditions, friendship and cooperation with the USSR and will broaden cooperation and friendly relations with all the countries of the socialist alliance based on the principle of internationalist solidarity.

Article 12. The DRA, as a peace-seeking country, will make extensive efforts to safeguard and strengthen friendly relations with all countries, especially with neighboring countries and all Muslim nations and countries, based on mutual respect, national independence and national sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and will assist the united efforts of Muslims and other masses in the general struggle for peace, freedom, progress and cooperation.

Article 13. The DRA will make efforts for the just and peaceful solution of all the existing unsolved issues between the neighboring countries in the region, based on good intention and the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Article 14. The DRA supports the struggle of nations and the people of the world for peace, national and social independence, democracy and progress, and against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, Zionism, racism and fascism.

Article 15. The DRA will strive, for the purpose of defense of world peace, for total disarmament and cessation of the arms race, avoiding a spread of nuclear weapons and the elimination of aggressive military bases in foreign territories; the development and realization of the international process for the reduction of international tension and the realization of a just international economic order. War propaganda in the DRA is prohibited.

Article 16. The DRA respects and abides by the UN Charter and accepted norms of international rights and supports the activities of the United Nations for strengthening peace and development of international cooperation.

Article 17. Private ownership, national ownership, public ownership and private cooperative ownership are the forms of ownership that exist in the DRA. The state will defend and protect all types of legal ownership. The ownership of the subsoil rights, including natural resources, energy sources, banks, institutes, insurance and the major means of production and heavy industries, communication units, radio and television belongs to the state. Public ownership by the people enjoys special protection. The state encourages, protects and guides the activities of the sectors where it participated.

Article 18. The state is developing the national economy with the aim of eliminating economic backwardness of the country and raising living standards of all nationalities, tribes and ethnic groups of Afghanistan, ending exploitation and constructing a new society in accordance with the ideals of the Sawr Revolution. The state organizes social and economic plans that are based on the constructive and creative activities of the toilers. The state encourages, protects and controls private enterprises and will give material and moral support.

Article 19. The state respects and guarantees the ownership of farmers and other land owners, in accordance with the stipulations of the law. The DRA will take necessary measures for the realization of democratic changes in agriculture in the interest of the broad masses of farmers and with their active participation. The state will give necessary assistance to farmers through bank loans, by giving them agricultural machinery, seeds and chemical fertilizers and in the sale of raw agricultural products. The development of the produtive cooperatives, consumer goods and all other kinds will be encouraged and supported in agriculture.

Article 20. The state guarantees the possibilities of the just use of grazing lands free of charge and also guarantees nomads the right of free movement in the country. The state will extend necessary assistance to nomads, tribal groups and animal breeders by way of grants and favorable and conditional bank loans and will extend other assistance for the purpose of the development of animal breeding, the sale of products and the raising of their material, cultural and living standard.

Article 21. The DRA encourages and protects the productive activities of artisans, their voluntary participation in production cooperatives for the purpose of further effective organization of production and the sale of their products. The state, in accordance with the law, guarantees the security of private investment in national economic development and encourages and supports the participation of national capitalists in the development in industry, transport services and agriculture. In the commerce sector, the state, with consideration of the national interests of all people of Afghanistan, encourages and guides the development of internal and external trade. For this purpose the state allows free retail and wholesale trading and will control the general level of prices. The state will assist institutions, commercial companies and national merchants in practicing foreign trade, will encourage increased production and improvement of the quality of exported goods and will protect them against monopolized imperialist competition.

Article 22. The state protects and safeguards private ownership in accordance with the law; the use of private ownership against the interests of the society and people is now allowed. The state guarantees its subjects private ownership if earned by legal means. If confirms and guarantees the law of inheritance of private and special ownership. Taking over private ownership against payment, in accordance with social justice and law, is allowed.

Article 23. The state defines the kinds of quantity of taxes in accordance to the income of the person, according to law and based on the principle of justice.

Article 24. The policy of the DRA in the social, educational and cultural development areas is based on the realization of the unity of workers, farmers, nomads, intellectuals, artisans, merchants, religious leaders and patriotic clergy and all democratic and patriotic forces of the country, all nationalties, tribes and the ethnic groups of Afghanistan, the complete elimination of feudal and prefeudal relations, backwardness, unemployment, illiteracy, poverty, illness and raising the material and cultural living standards of every family. For this purpose, programs for the complete elimination of illiteracy, the extensive development of education, hygiene and social, technical and scientific education, culture and art, physical training, sport and living services are continually implemented.

Article 25. The state considers the provision of adequate housing for the toilers one of its major duties.

Article 26. Family, mother and child will be given special protection by the state. The state gives special attention to the health of mother and child and will take necessary measures for the creation of broad conditions for women's education and creating work. The state organs and social organizations will assist [words indistinct] and in the training of children and families. The state cares for youth and will provide education and professional training possibilities for them. The state assists in the provision of work for them, the creation of suitable conditions for the behavioral and moral training of youth, physical growth and their creative and broad participation in the construction of the new society.

Chapter II: The Basic Rights and the Duties of Subjects

Article 27. Citizenship in the DRA is equal and the same for all the people of Afghanistan. The principle of the citizenship of the DRA and its negation will be regulated by law. Afghan subjects abroad enjoy the protection and support of the DRA. No subject of Afghanistan will be handed over to a foreign country.

Article 28: All subjects of Afghanistan are equal in law. All subjects of Afghanistan, without consideration of racial, national or tribal links, language, sex, the place of residence, religion, education, kinship, wealth and social position have equal rights and duties. The equality of rights of the subjects in every walk of life, economic, political, social and cultural, will be realized. Nobody shall use their democratic rights and freedoms against the interests of the DRA and the rights of the other subjects.

Article 29. The following democratic rights and freedoms are guaranteed and extended to DRA citizens:

1. The right of life and security.

2. The complete freedom of the observation of the rites of the sacred religion of Islam and also the right of the observation of religious rites for the followers of other religions in accordance with the law.

3. The right to work. The state will take necessary steps for the realization of the right of beneficial social work for all people. The state will control the conditions of work and will set and implement progressive laws concerning work.

4. The right to protection of health and social welfare. The state will take measures for the development of state health and hygienic institutions, and if possible, the broadening of free medical services and the improvement of the social rights of toilers in cases of their inability to work and old age, and also in the case of the loss of one supporting a family.

5. The right to education. The state will adopt measures for the development and improvement of a national and progressive education; the elimination of illiteracy; education in one's mother tongue; the improvement and broadening of compulsory primary and secondary education and advanced, professional and technical compulsory education.

6. The freedom of scientific, technical, cultural and artistic activities in accordance with the aims of the Sawr Revolution.

7. The right to freedom of speech and thought, the right of holding assembles and peaceful demonstrations and also the right of patriotic unity in social democratic and progressive organizations. The practice of the above rights, in a form which will not disrupt peace and security in the country, will be regulated by law.

8. The security of residence, privacy of correspondence, telephone communication, telegraphic and all other kinds of communication except in those circumstances which are stipulated by law.

9. The right of complaint through individual and group petitions to related government organs.

Article 30. No one can be accused of a crime except by the stipulations of the law. Nobody can be arrested and detained except in accordance with the law.

Nobody can be punished except by orders of a court and in accordance with the provisions of the law in force at the time the accused act was committed. The accused have the right to defense. Those accused are considered innocent until judged by a resolute order of the court. A crime is a personal matter and somebody else cannot be punished for its commission. Torture, persecution and punishment contrary to human dignity are not permissible.

Article 31. DRA subjects are dutybound to respect and abide by the laws, regulations, social behavior and human morality and etiquette and to fulfill their duties and responsibilities with sincerity. They must respect the legal rights and interests of all persons and be proud of the title of being a subject of the DRA.

Article 32. Socially beneficial and honest work, on the basis of a pure sense of patriotism, is an important duty and a matter of pride for every subject of the DRA who is capable of work.

Article 33. The defense of the homeland and the achievements of the Sawr Revolution and loyalty to its aims and ideals and service to the people is the high and sacred responsibility of every subject. Service in the ranks of the DRA Armed Forces is a proud, patriotic and high duty for every subject of the DRA.

Article 34. The DRA will provide all conditions so the subjects can make effective use of their democratic rights and freedoms.

Chapter III: The Loya Jirgah, the Supreme Council of the DRA

Article 35. The Loya Jirgah, the supreme council, is the highest organ of state power of the DRA. The composition of the Loya Jirgah, the total democratic method and manner of election of the representatives of the people of Afghanistan and the party officials, its authority and method of activity will be regulated by law. The election of the people's representatives to the Loya Jirgah will be implemented based on general secret, free, direct and equal vote. The Loya Jirgah will ratify the constitution of Afghanistan at its first session. The time of the election of the Loya Jirgah will be determined and announced by the Revolutionary Council.

Chapter IV: The Revolutionary Council of the DRA

Article 36. Until the necessary conditions for free and secure elections to the Loya Jirgah are met, the Revolutionary Council is the highest organ of state power of the DRA. The number, election or selection of new members for the Revolutionary Council, who will represent all the democratic, national and progressive strata and classes, will be proposed by the Presidium and ratified by the Revolutionary Council.

Article 37. The Revolutionary Council of the DRA has the following authorities:

1. Ratification of laws and decrees.

2. Ratification of state economic and social development plans of the DRA and its [passage indistinct]

4. Formation of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, the Council of Ministers, the Government of the DRA, the supreme court and [word indistinct] the supreme prosecutor of the DRA.

5. Establishment and liquidation of ministries, the appointment, transfer and resignation of members of the Council of Ministers.

6. Interpretation of the basic internal and foreign policy of the DRA and the (?establishment) of the government's activities program.

7. Announcement of referenda and the general voting of the people.

8. Announcement of election by Loya Jirgah of the DRA.

9. Declaration of war by the DRA when threatened by aggression and the announcement of cease-fire.

10. Ratification and cancellation of international agreements of the DRA in accordance with the directives of law.

11. Permission to print money.

12. Establishment of special commissions at necessary circumstances.

13. Adoption of decisions on other matters which require ratification by the Revolutionary Council.

Article 38. The Revolutionary Council holds sessions twice a year. The first session of the Revolutionary Council will be held on 23 August, and its second session on 20 February.

The [word indistinct] of the extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Council will be held at the initiative of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council or at the request of at least one-third of the members of the Revolutionary Council.

The Revolutionary Council elects the president of the Revolutionary Council and the deputy or deputies to the president of the Revolutionary Council from its members.

Article 39. The session of the Revolutionary Council must be held in the presence of at least two-thirds of its members. The sessions of the Revolutionary Council are open unless the interests of the state make it necessary to hold a closed session.

Article 40. The ratification of laws, decrees and all other ratifications of the Revolutionary Council are implemented by a majority vote of the members. Laws and decrees are enforced after their publication in the official gazette, unless otherwise stated in the draft law. Laws and decrees of the Revolutionary Council will be published in Pashto and Dari and can be published in other languages of the people of Afghanistan.

Article 41. The Revolutionary Council of the DRA regulates the method of activity of the Revolutionary Council and its Presidium.

Article 42. The Revolutionary Council forms its Presidium from among its members. The Presidium consists of:

President of the Revolutionary Council as the chairman of the Presidium.

Deputy or deputies to the chairman of the Presidium.

Secretary and members.

The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA is the ever-active organ of the Revolutionary Council.

Article 43. The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council has the following authorities:

1. Determination of the date for ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Revolutionary Council.

2. Interpretation of laws, the practice of the [word indistinct] of law making, and in case of necessity, the (?staging) of general discussions of the people regarding draft laws.

3. Control of the observations of laws, decrees and the [word indistinct] of the state organs.

4. Establishment, change and alteration of the names and areas of provinces, cities, districts and subdistricts..

5. Determination of decorations and medals and granting them in accordance with the directives of law.

6. Granting amnesty and reduction of sentence.

7. Acceptance of appointments, change, resignation and retirement of judges, officers of the armed forces and government officials in accordance with the directives of law.

8. Determination of military titles, political ranks and their granting in accordance with the directives of law.

9. Acceptance of appointment, change and resignation of political and permanent representatives of the DRA in foreign countries and international organizations. Permission for the establishment of political agencies from friendly countries.

10. Announcement of military [word indistinct] emergency and military expedition.

11. Solution of matters related to the question of citizenship and the granting of the right of refuge to foreigners in accordance with the law.

12. Implementation of other duties according to the directives of law.

Article 44. All authorities of the Revolutionary Council, between the times of its sessions, are transferred to the Presidium.

Article 45. Until the appointment or election of the prime minister, the president of the Revolutionary Council is the prime minister of the DRA.

The president of the Revolutionary Council has the following authorities:

1. Leadership of the activities of the Revolutionary Council, the Presidium and the Council of Ministers.

2. Command of the armed forces.

3. Acceptance of the credentials of persons in charge of foreign missions.

4. Approval of laws, decrees, ratifications and other documents of the Revolutionary Council, Presidium and the Council of Ministers.

5. Other authorities defined by law.

Chapter V: The Council of Ministers of the DRA

Article 46. The Council of Ministers, i.e., the DRA Government, is the supreme executive organ of state power and consists of the prime minister, deputy or deputies to the prime minister, and the ministers.

The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Revolutionary Council, and during recess of the Revolutionary Council, to the Presidium, in the execution of their duties.

Article 47. The Council of Ministers has the following authority:

1. The implementation of internal and foreign policy.

2. The submission of law drafts for consideration and ratification to the Revolutionary Council and, during a recess of the Revolutionary Council, to the Presidium.

3. The ratification of charters and bills.

4. The organization of matters of national economy development, plans and proposals for social and economic development, the state budget and methods of its implementation for approval by the Revolutionary Council, and during recess of the Revolutionary Council, by the Presidium.

5. Direct and control the activities of the ministries.

6. Direct and control the activities of the local executive organs.

7. Adopt the necessary measures for preserving security, order and social comfort and safeguarding the rights and freedoms of the subjects.

8. Provide guidance on defense matters of the country and the organization of the armed forces.

9. Provide supervision of the foreign relations of the DRA, including talks and signing international agreements within its competence.

10. Provide aid and assistance to the Jami'atul Ulema [religious society] in fulfilling their related duties.

11. Other authority defined by law.

Article 48. The implementation of ratifications and other documents of the Council of Ministers by the organs, institutions and subjects throughout DRA jurisdiction is obligatory.

Article 49. The organization of authority and the method of activities of the central and local offices are regulated by law.

Article 50. Heading the ministries of the DRA are ministers. The ministers conduct their activities in accordance with the law. The ministers bear individual responsibility in the implementation of ministerial duties and the development of related areas.

Chapter VI: Local Organs of State Power and Administration

Article 51. Local jirgahs [committees] and local councils will be formed in the provinces, cities, districts, subdistricts and villages for the solution of all questions related to the locality. The democratic method of representing the people in the local committees, i.e. local councils, and other matters relating to organization and authority, responsibility and their activities will be regulated by law.

Article 52. Local executive committees of state power will be established in the provinces, cities, districts and subdistricts; the chairman and members of the local executive committee will be appointed in accordance with the directives of the law.

The local executive committee has the following authority:

1. Realization, supervision and implementation of the laws, decrees, ratifications and other documents and decisions of higher organs.

2. The realization and preservation of order, security, rights and freedoms of the citizens.

3. The implementation of state economic, social and cultural development plans.

4. Guidance and harmony in their subject organs.

5. Decisionmaking to the limit of their authority.

Article 53. The local organs of state power and administration place the principles of collective work, initiative, the broad attraction of people, law and justice, as the guide of their activities.

Chapter VII: Judicial Order and the Activity of Courts

Article 54. Judgment in the DRA will be only made by the court on the bases of democratic principles. Judgment is rendered by the supreme court of the DRA, provincial, city and districts courts and the armed forces courts. For consideration of some special circumstances, specialized courts will be established in accordance with the directives of the law. The establishment of authority and the method of the establishment and activities of the courts will be regulated by the law.

Article 55. The supreme court is the supreme judicial organ of the DRA and consists of: president, vice presidents and members. The supreme court, in accordance with the directives of law, supervises the judicial activities of the courts and secures uniformity in the enforcement of law by the courts. The supreme court reports its activities to the Revolutionary Council, and during recesses of the Revolutionary Council, to the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

The judges of all courts are appointed by the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

Article 56. The consideration of all civil and criminal cases is in the authority of the courts. Judges, in consideration of cases, are independent (?from the party) and subject to the law. The consideration of cases and sentences by the courts, is rendered on the bases of equality of subjects against the law and court. The courts implement the laws of the DRA when the cases are considered. In cases of the inexplicity of law, the court will consider and judge cases in accordance with the rules of Shari'ah law and the principles of democratic legality and justice.

Cases are considered in open sessions in all courts. Those circumstances where cases are considered in closed sessions will be defined by the law. Sentences shall be given in open court in all situations.

Article 57. The consideration and solution of cases in the courts will be rendered in Pashto and Dari or in thelanguage of the majority inhabitants of the locality. The two sides of a lawsuit, if they do not understand the language with which the trial is carried out, are entitled to familiarize themselves with the materials and documents of the case through an interpreter and are guaranteed the right to address the court in their mother tongue.

Article 58. All decisions of the courts are made in the name of the DRA. The decisions of the courts shall be substantiated. The implementation of the [words indistinct] of the courts is binding. A death sentence will be carried out after approval by the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

Chapter VIII: The Department of Prosecution

Article 59. The attorney general of the DRA guides the activities of the prosecution organs of the country. The department of the prosecution of the DRA comprises the unit system based on the principle of centralism, and consists of the general prosecutor and the prosecution departments of the provinces, cities, districts and subdistricts. A specialized prosecution department could be established in accordance with the rules of law. The prosecution organs are independent of the local organs at their duties and are only subject to the general prosecutor.

Article 60. The attorney general and prosecutors supervise the uniform implementation and observation of the laws by all central and local organs of the state power and administration, government institutions, mixed and private social organizations and responsible persons and subjects.

Article 61. The attorney general is responsible to the Revolutionary Council, and during the recess of the Revolutionary Council, to the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council--for his activities. The general prosecutor regularly reports his activities and the rule of law in the country to the Revolutionary Council and its Presidium.

Article 62. Until the appointment of the general prosecutor this authority and duties are answerable to the minister of justice. The organization of authority and the method of activities of the prosecution organs will be regularized by the law.

Chapter IX: Emblem, Flag and Capital.

Article 63. The state emblem of the DRA is:

Figure of altar and pulpit on a green (?background) on open book, the rays of the sun inside a gear wheel decorated by wheat ears surrounded with black, red and green ribbons and a five-pointed red star located inthe upper part between two ends of the wheat ears.

Article 64. The DRA state flag consists of three colors, which are, from top to bottom and running horizontally, black, red and green. At the top of the flag is located the state emblem of the DRA. The depth of the flag is half its length.

Article 65. The capital of the DRA is the city of Kabul.

Chapter X: Final Orders.

Article 66. Alterations to these basic principles can be implemented on the proposal of the Presidium and ratification by two-thirds of the Revolutionary Council members.

Article 67. All central and local state organs, until the establishment of the state [word indistinct] organs as anticipated in these basic principles, fulfill their duties based on the directives of these basic principles and the related laws.

Article 68. The basic principles of the DRA, in accordance with the historic announcement of the DRA Revolutionary Council, will be enforced from 21 April 1980 after their publication and are valid until the ratification of the DRA constitution. Decrees, laws and other documents which have been issued prior to the enforcement of these basic principles are valid unless they contradict the rules of the basic principles.

KARMAL MEETS WITH PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS 22 APR

ID222103 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, met this morning with the secretaries of the provincial committees and (?provincial governors), while Najmoddin Khawiani, member of the Central Committee and president of the (?chancery) department of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and Sayyed Mohammad Gulabzoi, the minister of interior, were alos present. [passage indistinct]

AFP REPORTS REBEL ACTIVITIES IN KABUL, OTHER PROVINCES

BK221630 Hong Kong AFP in English 1425 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Islamabad, 22 April (AFP)--Moslem rebels of the Hezb-e Eslami group have killed 6 Afghan Army soldiers and two officers in fierce fighting in the Alighar region northeast of Kabul, and destroyed four army trucks, Hezb-e Eslami announced here today. A total of 11 rebels were killed, Hezb-e Eslami said.

Another rebel group, Sayed Ahmad Galini's National Liberation Front, announced that last Sunday its fighters destroyed two tanks near Shamkani, in the eastern province of Paktia.

On Saturday, the group said, another front commando destroyed a military truck, captured two others loaded with munitions, and killed five "khalqis" (communists) at Sangalan in the southwestern Afghanistan province of Farah.

ADN CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER DOST

For an interview with Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost by ADN's Kabul correspondent, dealing with Afghanistan's foreign relations, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 22 April Eastern European DAILY REPORT.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS PROPOSAL TO END IRAN-IRAQ DISPUTE

BK211026 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Bangladesh has initiated a move for a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the two fraternal countries of Iran and Iraq. A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen in Dacca today that there should be a cease-fire followed by restoration of normal relations between the two countries. He said the Organization of Islamic Conference has been advised to arrange the formation of a [words indistinct] which would try to bring the two countries together and help resolve their problem peacefully. Bangladesh wants that the proposal be discussed at the next Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad, he said.

About the hostages issue between Iran and the United States, the spokesman said Bangladesh still believes that the problem can be resolved through peaceful and honorable means. Although the crisis has further deepened in recent days, Bangladesh feels that a solution could be found through negotiations. The spokesman said the Bangladesh position on the issue had also been made clear at the UN Security Council.

Replying to a question about the newly surfaced island at the Sundarbans coast, the spokesman said Bangladesh is approaching the Indian Government to carry out the bilateral commitment to determine the ownership on the basis of a joint survey. He said the Indian Government had agreed to the Bangladesh proposal that the rightful ownership of the island should be decided on the basis of a joint survey. A solution to the question of Muhari Char should also be found under the provisions of 1974 boundary agreement between Bangladesh and India to complete necessary formalities so that the agreement can be implemented to facilitate a solution of many other border problems.

WORLD BANK'S MCNAMARA LEAVES DACCA AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

BK191549 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] World Bank chief McNamara has said the bank is in complete accord with the priority of the second 5-year plan and will extend substantial assistance for its successful implementation. Talking to newsmen before leaving Dacca this morning at the end of his 3-day visit, he said that the exact quantum of assistance will be decided later.

McNamara said the purpose of his visit was to discuss the plan and study ways and means of extending technical and financial support to help achieve the goal of self-reliance. The priorities and strategy of development have been thoroughly reviewed during his visit and he has been highly impressed by what he had seen.

He said the movement stimulated by President Zia toward increasing grain production, controlling population and removing mass illiteracy has opened up great opportunities for external assistance. Bangladesh is now capable of utilizing more foreign aid but it has to improve substantially domestic resource stabilization by raising production and export earnings.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT UNIVERSITIES, SCHOOLS

Bani-Sadr Interview 21 Apr

LD211718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, in a radio and television interview today, answered questions relating to recent developments in the country, particularly university issues. The president said: I asked and still ask all groups to respect the decisions adopted by the Revolution Council, and I hope that tomorrow morning the university will continue with its normal affairs. Mr Bani-Sadr stressed: Those who regard themselves as supporters of the Islamic regime, even though they may not be in agreement with everything about the regime, should comply with the decisions.

In another part of his interview the president stated: The regime's supporter is that person who will safeguard order and discipline. Dr Bani-Sadr, after noting that the imam has said cooperation, assistance, understanding and harmony are a religious obligation, stressed the preservation of the country's independence and existence cannot tolerate lack of coordination. The president noted that students should regard the university environment as an environment for free debate and realize that the change in the university system cannot be achieved without changing the system prevailing in society. Dr Bani-Sadr referred to thinking and brains as being the main solution to university problems and said: Brainwork cannot be solved by fists. The university must be [word indistinct] with ideas and we have this.

The president elected by the nation stressed: Political groups should realize that no political front is powerful enough to exploit chaos and take control of the government. Even the superpowers, who are planning along these lines, do not have the power to achieve this. Mr Bani-Sadr announced: I am a repository for anybody's secrets; I will not conceal anything from the people. Whenever necessary I will raise the issues with the nation and those who imagine I would resign as a result of chaos must accept disappointment forever.

President Speaks 22 Apr

LD221520 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0608 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Speech by Iranian President Bani-Sadr on 22 Apr at Tehran University--live]

[Text] Let us pray for the salvation of those young people who have been victims of conspiracy in the last few days and for those martyred for Iran and Islam. [shouts from the crowd]

Dear brothers and sisters, greetings to you, the Muslim nation, who were able to organize this huge gathering so quickly. This great cultural revolution which promises (?culture) to man [words indistinct] and caused the sovereignty of the people to replace that of Satan's followers. Today is a great day in our history when your sovereignty has been established through the revolution council.

Please be quiet and do not push. I know that you have been sitting or standing here, tightly packed, since early this morning despite the hot weather. One of the tricks played on you, the masses, was that those who, in the name of your sovereignty, cut all these lines so that we would not be able to talk to you in time today.

In the last few days two waves have been forming. One was this wave which, by the grace of God and in accordance with your strong will, became victorious. Another wave might have swept the whole country with anarchy and unrest. The conspiracy hatched which might have come to fruition was to involve the country in disturbances and confrontations. But the vigilance of our people and the imam of our nation, the president-elect and the Revolution Council which enjoy your support caused the wave of the cultural revolution to become victorious in its main principle.

What is meant by this main principle is mentioned in the Koran: The Almighty God says: "God changes not what is in people until they change what is in themselves." The change which took place during the crisis of the revolution and which we should follow in the form of a [word indistinct] cultural revolution is that our people should be masters of their own destiny. Those people who had no basis for work except destruction in the destructive culture of the [word indistinct] regime should become constructive in this age of revolution.

Today, Iran's leadership interprets the cultural revolution as replacing the sound of destruction on our farms and in our factories and offices with the sound of work, innovation and creation. We want the wave that we intend to create--and with God's help this historical day will be the day when this wave begins its operational stage--to be everywhere; and we want those who sabotage work in factories, who sabotage oil supplies, who oppose the people in Kordestan, who hatch conspiracies in Khuzestan, who intend to threaten our cities and villages and create disturbances to know that wherever they try to oppose the people and wherever they try to close down a place this nation will go there and impose its sovereignty through the government.

Following this conspiracy which was neutralized by the grace of God and because of the steadfastness shown by us in the decision which we made, there is no doubt that in the last 3-4 days in the western regions of our country irresponsible and armed persons opposed to the realization of our Islamic Revolution have created problems for the army and the guards corps, who went there to defend the borders, and opened fire on them.

The meaning of a cultural revolution is that if they do not heed our warnings and continue their hostility toward our nation, the president of this country is authorized to ask the 36 million people of this country to [word indistinct] in Kordestan, [shouts from the crowd] defend the territorial integrity and unity of their country, and to tell the internal and external enemies of Iran's freedom and independence that hatching conspiracies is not enough to bridle the [word indistinct] of our country. This revolutionary [word indistinct] which has manifested itself in our young generation is the beginning of an authentic and comprehensive revolution which will alter the face of the world. [shouts from the crowd]

Today is the day of the establishment of the sovereignty of the government chosen by you. I congratulate you, the nation of Iran on this day.

My brothers and sisters, please be quiet so that I can talk.

I was saying that the real meaning of today is that it is the anniversary of the rule of the government, the government which is dependent on people's votes. Thus, the ministers and the responsible authorities of the government everywhere must know that henceforth all their orders must be implemented without hesitation. [shouts of "God is the greatest"] Everywhere, at any factory, farm, school or classroom where the will of the people is not respected and work is not done, we will take the people to them to sort them out.

Your presence here is a good indication that we will implement what we are saying. And so I repeat: If in Kordestan or any other part of Iran some people decide to resist the will of our nation by arms or without arms, this nation at the invitation of their elected president will go to Kordestan. [shouts of "God is the greatest!"] The army in Kordestan [sentence left unfinished] The zealous Muslim army, which is guarding us, the army of our Islamic Republic, which is facing those armed groups, which is under their fire, must know that the army is a representative of the nation in that province. All those who open fire on our children must know that they have opened fire on their own nation. And they must know, definitely, that we will severely punish those who open fire on the nation.

The second problem I intend to explain to you is this: The imam in his New Year message emphasized the cultural revolution and security of the country. He appointed the president to maintain the country's security. And he called this year the year of security. I am telling you that in the days which have passed, some people (?dreamed of) ruthless killings in the streets; but, because of the alertness of the Muslim students and other people of our nation, this plot was foiled, and confrontations and clashes were reduced to a minimum.

Yesterday morning two people came to see me and said: We know that sabotage would not be in the interest of the country, so we are ready to evacuate our offices in universities; but we have a place outside Tehran University, on 16th Azar Avenue, which requires more time for evacuation. I consulted with the minister of culture who said he believed that they ought to close that place and search for a new place and then, in 2 days' time, after finding a new place, return to transfer their belongings. It was arranged that they should meet a representative of the Ministry of Culture to discuss this agreement. But by 1400 their representatives had not arrived. They went to see neither the minister of culture nor his representative.

The supervisors of Tehran University did their best all day yesterday and all of last night to reduce the clashes to a minimum; and I in my position as president appreciate their sincere efforts. I was expecting them to go and see that group and talk to them about changing their place. According to what the supervisors told us at the Revolution Council meeting last night, by 1345 the group prepared for a clash and did not go to see the supervisors, either. As a result, they are responsible for yesterday's clash; and our nation will never again permit these armed or unarmed groups to do what they want to do. [shouts of approval] And they will not be permitted again to ignore the government elected by the nation.

Today all those who were dreaming of disturbing the order and security of the country, delaying the country's production and sabotaging universities to topple the government must know that the government is stronger than ever before. [shouts of "God is the greatest!"] And henceforth, God willing, with the stable will of the nation, the government will decisively act on all matters [shouts of "God is the greatest!"]. And it will permit nobody on any pretext to declare himself a decisionmaker for the government or to implement his own decisions. [shouts of "God is the greatest!"]

This problem that you are present here today [as heard]. You are witnesses to what they have done to this university; they have destroyed anything they found, property of this nation. They have even ruined this loudspeaker. If they were really in favor of keeping the university open, why did they change this university into a trench; a trench against the nation and against the will of the nation? To us any trenches built against this nation, are the trenches of Satan. [shouts of "God is the greatest!"] And we will smash them without the slightest mercy. [shouts of "God is the greatest!"]

They have sent us a message from Kordestan saying: We have accepted your proposals with the amendments which we have made to them. That is what we want. What difference does it make, whether we say the right things or you do? You should listen to what is said. You should listen to everybody if they are saying the right things. [words indistinct] We do not look to see who is speaking but to what is being said; whether it is correct or not. However, when acting and implementing [words indistinct]. If you need to see a doctor, would you go to anybody? No, because you know full well [words indistinct]. We do not look to see who says that the doctor is good. We just take anybody's word that the doctor is good. But if we wanted to see a doctor we would not go to anybody. We would go to the doctor about whom the people say: his treatment works. Is that not right? [shouts from the crowd]

We accept the cultural revolution with its amendments, but we will not let those who are connected with the Iraqi Ba'thists and the United States run it. [shouts from the crowd] They should lay down their weapons. The people of Kordestan should elect their representatives with complete freedom, then we would do what has been agreed. [shouts from the crowd] [Few words indistinct] it is definite that we have agreed that the army system should change; we accept this. But, if a group of officers or civilians meet every day with the aim of accomplishing the wishes of the people, saying you have agreed that the army system should change, we are doing so--endorse us--not only we would not endorse them, but we would tell them that they are hindering the revolution. [shouts from the crowd] This correct and good principle should be carried out through the channel [word indistinct] by the people. [shouts from the crowd] The reality of the revolution is that the nation should replace the (?ruling) self-interest seekers, the deposed shah and his American masters in decisionmaking. The aim of our great cultural, spiritual and religious revolution is that our nation's will should govern its fate. [shouts from the crowd] Nobody has the right to (?undermine) this will, be it in an office, a factory, a farm, a military unit or a (?classroom). The nation's will should rule everywhere. [shouts from the crowd]

The meaning of the cultural revolution is this. The cultural revolution that we seek means the end of the destructive economy that the previous regime forced on our country when instead of the country's budget being spent in factories and farms, it was placed in foreign bank accounts. The cultural revolution means that the people should go to farms and factories, increase production tenfold and make the budget work for the benefit of the country and to make this production the basis for the country's independence. [shouts from the crowd] Mr Carter should no longer devise [word indistinct plans for Iran and should not think that this able nation would be brought to its knees with conspiracies, threats and blockades. [shouts from the crowd]

The Iran of today needs a genuine and noble cultural revolution. The first principle of the revolution is that your elected government should be the nation's executive force, and no executive force outside the government should give itself the right to decide on behalf of the nation and implement its decisions. [shouts from the crowd]

The second principle of the cultural revolution is that all youths, old people, women, men and children should [word indistinct] increasingly. [shouts from the crowd]

The third principle of the cultural revolution is that our universities that [few words indistinct] that had a destructive culture should have a productive, inventive culture today. [shouts from the crowd] As the imam said yesterday, our revolution is not against [word indistinct], nor against [word indistinct], nor against books, nor against [few words indistinct]. Science is neither Eastern nor Western. [Few words indistinct] science is with us. Science should be established in our universities based on our Islamic principles. The reason for the appearance of corrupt choosings in our universities is that [word indistinct] has become a stronger in the university [few words indistinct]. This university should be a meeting place for thoughts and ideas in a scientific manner. This place is not for trench-digging and club-wielding. [shouts from the crowd]

Hence, our fundamental educational revolution means that, as has been done in our Islamic scientific customs and as has been preserved in our seminaries, the universities, secondary schools, primary schools and playschools should create inventive minds and independent human beings. If this university had been a place for science [few words indistinct] nobody would have spoken of anything but Islam in this university. [shouts from the crowd]

Islam is science and science is Islam. [shouts from the crowd] Therefore, the Islamification of the universities means that, as the imam said in his historic message, minds should be active and creative and mankind independent. We cannot have an independent country if we need foreign advisers for (?producing) nuts and bolts. The university should create inventive minds and independent human beings. God willing, with the cultural revolution, this university will be recognized as the best (?present) of our Islamic Revolution for today's and tomorrow's generations. [shouts from the crowd]

The fourth principle of this cultural revolution is that everyone, wherever they may be in the country--along the borders, in factories, in the army, on farms, in the corps [Islamic Revolution Guards], in committees, in the police force or in government agencies--should know that what they are doing is for the sake of God and on behalf of the nation.

Thus, everyone is responsible, within the context of what they are doing. For this responsibility they enjoy (?immunity) and pride. They further know that those who are serving will be commended and those who fail to perform a service will be punished. [shouts of "God is great"]

And finally, the fifth principle of this great revolution means that the words of those for whom the people vote and who will thus become elected by the people are the words of the people. If certain people want to oppose the organs or individuals created by the people with their firm vote, the nation will be ready, just as today, to effect a rapid and immediate mobilization. This mobilization taught America a lesson, made it realize that its designs are null and void. That a whole city was mobilized within 1 hour between 0700 and 0800 in the morning [must be a lesson to America] not to dream of any armed attack on Iran [shouts of "God is great"] not to dream of fomenting plots anywhere in the country. It is easy to mobilize our people, whether in factories, classrooms, schools and offices. Millions of people could be mobilized within 30 minutes whenever necessary. [shouts of "God is great"]

As was proved yesterday, we are not afraid or resisting those groups who stand against the people, or of facing their bullets. The people will gather together and no one will be able to take up arms against our millions. [shouts of "God is great"] Thus, since today was scheduled to be the day to reopen the university and the day on which the revolution council deadline expired, I am confident that your presence here is a testimony to your support for the decision of the Revolution Council, which was reaffirmed once again by the imam last night. You, too, will approve the Revolution Council decision [shouts of "God is great"] Thus, the rallies held throughout the country today and the backing expressed at these rallies for the Revolution Council decision [Bani-Sadr fails to finish sentence] This is the Iranian nation's decision, the imam of the nation's decision, the president's decision and the Revolution Council's decision. All the students must respect this decision and carry it out to the letter. [shouts of "God is great"]

From today the university will be opened. There should be no confrontations at the university. Everybody should respect the opening of the university. Nobody is allowed to create any kind of confrontation under any circumstances inside or outside university grounds. Those who create confrontations will be dealt with by the Revolution Guards who spent all day yesterday and last night trying with utmost self-denial, revolutionary patience and admirable tolerance to reduce confrontations to a minimum and neutralizing the conspiracy which intended to begin street fights and mass slaughter. Henceforth you [Revolution Guardsmen] are responsible for detaining anyone who intends to start a confrontation for whatever reason, even if it is in the name of the imam, the Revolution Council or the president [words indistinct]. [shouts of "God is great!"]

Many believed that our guardsmen were excitable and would quickly lose their temper, and that if a few rounds were fired from inside the university they would open fire on the university. This was a great test for them. They saw that the Islamic cultural revolution is not merely words and slogans. They operated in complete calm and reduced the confrontations to a minimum. [Words indistinct] those people dreamed of a bloodbath. Greetings to the brave guardsmen! [shouts from the crowd]

Last night from about midnight until 0200 in the morning Mr Habibi, Engineer Bahabi and Dr Bani-Sadr (as heard) were sent to the streets surrounding the university; they were under surveillance. There were other people with them, and they observed and inspected the state of peace in the area surrounding the university. As president, I wish to express my gratitude for what they [Revolution Guards] have done and the nation thanks them, too. By the grace of God, the government's [word indistinct] is established from today.

Mr Brzezinski, Mr Carter's national security adviser, and Carter himself should understand that we did not need that document [the note from Brzezinski to Carter on the situation in Iran] to enable us to predict their next move. They are mistaken. I have said before that we were aware of their plots against us. In order to show them that their dreams will not come true you people should pass in front of the former U.S. Embassy, or the American den of espionage and center of American rule over Iran, maintaining complete peace and calm--I repeat, maintaining peace and calm--and tell America that this nation is prepared for any sacrifice in defense of its independence and its Islamic revolution. [shouts of "God is great!"]

Supervisors of universities are responsible for controlling the classes that have been handed over to them. If the same problems and same arguments start again [words indistinct] we will come to the university again. And so, henceforth these supervisors, on behalf of the Revolution Council, of the president and of the nation of Iran, will remain supervisors of these universities and should perform their lawful duties, communicated to them by the Revolution Council.

The Revolution Council during last night's joint session with ministers--those who were in my office working and those who are now present here--decided that the minister of culture should immediately organize seminars and review sessions to evaluate the main lines of the Islamic Revolution. With the help of God, the programs for a cultural revolution will come into effect from the beginning of the next academic year. [shouts of "God is great"]

Greetings to you the pwoerful Muslim nation of Iran. Victory to the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Jannati on Ahvaz Clashes

GF221332 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1128 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Statement issued by Hojjat ol-Islam Jannati, religious governor of Khuzestan, on 22 April following clashes at Jondi Shapur University in Ahvaz--live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brave and honorable citizens of Ahvaz, many greetings to all of you and many thanks for all this Islamic enthusiasm, warmth, interest and feeling. The university incident has, thank God, come to an end. In our prayer message and also prior to the prayer in our radio message, we asked the people not to take any action against them [the radical students] and not to offer any resistance or resort to the use of weapons, sticks or rocks.

We asked that they simply gather and stand at the university campus and ask them to leave the sacred university campus. However, after the prayers, our people stood there and were in fact praying and not resorting to the use of any weapons or anything else. But when a few of our brothers approached the area, which is the headquarters of the Feda'is [Cherika-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq] and leftists and suspicious groups, gunfire was suddenly heard. It continued in such a way that the people could no longer control themselves. They began shouting and screaming: Why are you standing? What are you waiting for? They are killing us! Later some wounded people were being carried away and were taken to hospitals. We do not know what condition they are in.

Anyway, we were forced to issue an announcement. We asked the people to remain calm, not to lose their tempers and to help us. We asked the brave Muslim citizens of Ahvaz to come to the assistance of these people. We asked them to come and help their brothers and sisters who were trapped by these executioners so that they [the leftists and Feda'is] would realize that these brave people were not alone and that they were not just offering solitary resistance. They represented the entire population of Ahvaz. At the same time, we asked the Revolution Guards to come to the scene to prevent any further clashes lest more unpleasant incidents occur. Thus, there would not be too many persons injured.

So the people rushed to the scene like a torrential flood. But they [the Feda'is and leftists] kept beating and injuring as many people as they could before finally retreating. A number of them have been arrested. However, some of them have escaped.

In conclusion, I am simply informing all of you that there is no further need for anyone's presence on the campus. There is no need for any brothers or sisters to be at the university, because more than enough people came. I should say 10 or even 20 times more than was needed. Therefore, I am declaring that the whole incident can be considered terminated. All those who are still at the scene should not attack anyone, should not beat anyone and must not throw rocks at anyone. I am urging everyone who has captured any of those who were shooting or who have been hit and injured--if you have taken anyone as your prisoner--to treat them with kindness. Do not beat them or mistreat them. If they are thirsty, give them water. If they are hungry, give them some bread. Keep calm and maintain your composure. Their cases can be investigated later. My only request is that you do not magnify this matter further and that you consider it as being finished. I hope the whole matter is finished. May peace and God's mercy be upon all of you.

Hospital Call for Cooperation

GF221358 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1255 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by Golestan hospital: In order to facilitate medical assistance and treatment of those injured during the university clashes, all citizens who are now gathered inside this hospital are kindly requested to leave the hospital area as soon as possible. Further, we ask all surgeons and anesthesiologists to report immediately to Golestan hospital to assist the wounded.

Clergy Message

GF221442 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1310 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] We apologize for interrupting the speech [by Jannati] to bring you the following communique issued by Hojjat ol-Islam Jannati's office:

While expressing gratitude for the cooperation, coordination and affinity of all honorable brothers and sisters in Ahvaz who, through their impressive gathering and rally at the university, brought the corrupter's plot and scheme to an end, I ask everyone:

1. To leave the university area and its environs without inflicting any damage;
2. To refrain from rushing to the hospitals and their environs lest they hinder the tasks of the hospital staff;
3. To identify to responsible authorities any and all conspiratorial elements who have caused immense financial and bodily damage so that these incidents will never again be repeated.

[Signed] Ahmad Jannati.

Details From Ahvaz Radio

GF221649 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Following the warnings issued on Sunday by the Friday imam of Ahvaz at the congregational prayer meeting at Jondi Shapur University regarding the closing of all political activity centers at the university and the repeated announcements issued by the Islamic Revolution Court and the Corps of the Revolution Guards, different groups of Ahvaz citizens gathered at the university for a congrational prayer.

After leading the noon prayer, the Friday imam, who is also the religious governor of Khuzestan, delivered a speech in which he said: Because of the advice they have been given and their own awareness, our people have no reason to attack or violate anyone's rights. We have announced that the goal of the responsible authorities is to have no clashes among the people, but our people are ready and capable of throwing you [referring to the students] out of your centers of corruption and sedition. The Friday imam went on to say: You are always talking about the masses. Now those masses are in front of you. If the people want the universities to be centers of learning and freedom and not centers of acitivity for various groups, what is your response? You are collecting weapons and digging trenches. Shame on your narrow way of thinking! If you are planning to depend on weapons, remember that our former enemy had more powerful weapons than you, but we threw him out.

Following the afternoon prayer, the people headed toward Jondi Shapur University chanting "an Islamic university should be created! O, if only Khomeyni would call for a holy war!", and other slogans and entered the university buildings. Some of the political groups, who had refused to close their centers of activity and had declared their intention of offering resistance, came out of the college of education, gathered at its entrance and began chanting. At this moment, clashes broke out between the two groups and both sides began throwing rocks and sticks. A few minutes later, gunfire was heard from behind the college of education. After the gunfire erupted, the clashes became more violent.

Our correspondent reports that as a result of these clashes, several persons have been injured. Some of them are in critical condition. The injured have been taken to various Ahvaz hospitals in ambulances. We still have no information on the nature of the damage or the number of injuries.

Casualty Count

LD221816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, following the warning issued yesterday by the Friday imam of Ahvaz at the prayer congregation at Ahvaz University to operational headquarters of political groups to vacate the university, the Muslim people of Ahvaz went to the university at noon today to hold mass prayers. Following the prayers, the people marched to the colleges of Ahvaz University. Some of the political groups who had not vacated their operational headquarters and had announced that they would resist, left the teacher training college and gathered in front of the entrance gate of the college of sciences and shouted slogans. As a result there was a clash between the two sides.

According to our correspondent a number of people were injured, the condition of several of them being grave. The injured were transferred to various city hospitals by amublance. According to the same report, after those who had held prayers entered the building of the Ahvaz University college of sciences a number of portraits of the deposed shah, Farah and Jamshid Amuzegar were found.

According to our Ahvaz correspondent the director general of the Khuzestan health and welfare organization announced that in the clashes that took place at Ahvaz University this afternoon 4 people were killed and 98 injured. A number of people were also arrested in this afternoon's Ahvaz University clashes. The officer in charge of the accident section of the Ahvaz Golestan hospital announced that about 100 injured people had been transferred to the hospital, some of whom were treated as outpatients. The latest report received at 1900 today says that the number of people killed in the clashes has now increased to five.

Gilan University Injured

LD221817 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, tens of thousands of Muslim people of Rasht this morning marched on the Gilan University while chanting slogans. The marchers clashed with another group who had occupied the university. According to the report the fighting was heavy and both sides used sticks, stones and other implements in the clash. The report says that the marchers smashed down the entrance door of the university and occupied the university. The Central News Bureau reported that 5 people were killed and between 30 and 40 injured in today's Gilan University clashes.

Sistan-Baluchestan Clashes

LD211818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to our Zahedan correspondent, following the announcement on the decision adopted by the revolution council and the president on withdrawing offices and headquarters of various groups from universities and institutes of higher education, a large group of Zahedan citizens this morning staged a march. In the course of their march, the marchers gathered at the Zahedan college of higher education. One of the students then read a message from the Muslim students of the college. The marchers then proceeded to the Sistan and Baluchestan University. According to a statement by the governor general of Sistan and Baluchestan, after the people gathered in front of the university clashes developed, and both sides attacked one another with fire arms and other weapons. As a result, 1 student lost his life and more than 35 people were injured.

Casualty Report

LD221815 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The head of the Imam Khomeyni hospital in Tehran in an interview with our correspondent tonight said that about 400 people injured in the Tehran University clashes yesterday had been transferred to this hospital. He said: Since most of the injuries were superficial and the names of those who were brought in were not registered, we do not have a more accurate figure. According to him, 91 of the injured had been severely wounded and 3 people had unfortunately been killed in the clashes. Five of the injured had also been operated on, and are now out of danger.

The officers in charge of the emergency section of the Pars hospital told our correspondent that five of those injured in the clashes yesterday were brought into the hospital, treated as outpatients and released. The officer in charge of the emergency section of the Mada'en hospital in an interview with our colleague said that about 50 people injured in the Tehran incidents were referred to the hospital, and all of them were treated as outpatients.

According to the latest report from the relief office of the Ayatollah Taleqani, the clashes at Tehran University yesterday resulted in another three people killed, but because they could not be identified their bodies were being held at the coroner's office.

Classes Held at Shiraz

GF221924 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Following 3 days of clashes and tension at Shiraz University, the atmosphere at the University this morning was calm and the entrance gates of the colleges were open to students and teachers. According to our correspondent's report, the number of students attending classes was far below any normal school day. According to this report, classes were held and most students were busy talking with each other on campus.

The military personnel who had been stationed at the university for the past few days left the university grounds today. According to reports received this afternoon, several meetings were held at different colleges, particularly the medical school and the college of arts and sciences. The meetings ended without any trouble.

At midnight last night, the students and those individuals who had been arrested during the recent events were released from 'Adelabad prison in the presence of representatives from the governor's office, the Corps of the Revolution Guards and the university. The approval for their release was given when a university representative issued the following statement.

1. Shiraz University expresses extreme sorrow for the recent clashes and the tension of the past few days. It believes that such events are detrimental to the honor and respect of the university's atmosphere. With the approval as well as the implementation of regulations approved by the Revolution Council, and on the orders of the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it hopes that it can be successful in carrying out this awesome responsibility.

2. Although the physical damage to the University of Shiraz is not as great as the psychological damage, it must be paid for with public funds. Therefore, the University of Shiraz will make every effort to prevent the recurrence of such incidents while expressing regret over the damage and losses, inasmuch as the perpetrators of these offenses were from various groups, and since the task of identifying the offenders will not be easy from the university's standpoint due to the size of the crowd, the university will not press charges against the arrested individuals due to lack of sufficient evidence.

Sistan-Baluchestan University Closed

LD231036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0944 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The office of the public prosecutor of Sistan and Baluchestan was issued a statement:

Following the march staged by various Muslim people of Zahedan, in which the governor general of the province of Sistan and Baluchestan, the revolution prosecutor, leaders of Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims and other groups in the province took part to support the implementation of the revolutionary plan to change the education system. Unfortunately, despite repeated warnings by representatives of various groups of people to prevent any incident, some individuals refused to leave their headquarters and hand over the properties of the nation. They opposed the demand of the people by shooting and caused clashes on the university campus which resulted in tension among the people.

Therefore, the Sistan and Baluchestan University is closed till further notice and will be controlled by the provincial security forces. Thus, no one is allowed to enter the university.

Religious Society Address

GF231210 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The religious society of Shiraz, while thanking all honorable people of Shiraz who heeded the orders, asks them insistently to avoid gathering in front of all colleges and schools on Tuesday 22 April. Anyone who holds a meeting there only has evil intentions.

We are awaiting the decision of the president and the revolution council. We hope that you, the Muslim and esteemed people, will guard Islam with your total awareness.

[Signed] The struggling religious society of Shiraz.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., WEST

Presidential Adviser Attacks Carter

LD222005 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Following Jimmy Carter's statement that Iran's political situation is daily becoming more critical, Mr Musavi Garmarudi, the presidential press and cultural adviser, in a telephone interview with the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran tonight, said:

[Begin Garmarudi recording] Although Mr Carter has not enjoyed and does not enjoy a good reputation among us, he is now about to cast off his masks of dissimulation and show his hand to the United States and the nations of the world.

As I recall, our beloved president Mr Bahi-Sadr said right from the beginning that this Carter, this so-called humanitarian, does not care a brass farthing for the fate of the hostages. Also in an interview to the Japanese paper ASAHI given while we were in Khuzestan recently, Carter underlined the fact that he did not harbor any anguish in his heart for the hostages, and that all the furor he had created over these spies was an effort to further the United States' world-devouring goals.

What fills Carter's heart with woe is the fact that our oil is not being wasted, our revolution's stability, the world-embracing nature of our Islamic, revolutionary thought. We know that should this revolution remain victorious the Third World, the world of the meek, will find a formula whereby, without worrying about leaning on the hegemonists, it will achieve a life of happiness, independence and freedom. This is a situation in which the world-devourers would not last long. However, the world-devourers' stupidity has been diagnosed to be commensurate with the extent of their dissimulation and their world-devouring appetite. This is the very point which strikes one in Carter's recent speech and his apparent pipedreams.

He says: Changes have taken place in Iran's political conditions. He then gloatingly refers to the university incidents, and to put it more succinctly, he likens our revolution to a wounded lion which would shortly be put out of action. It would then be the turn of the imperialist hyena to launch an attack. He does not know that our revolution is endowed with the swishing tail of the lion and at the same time the hide of the rhinoceros and, therefore, the sting of subservient gnats can not produce a single scratch. He does not know that our regime's power genuinely stems from the nation,unlike his, which emanates from the bayonet, dissimulation, the Pentagon and the CIA.

Is it not an instructive lesson to him that even today, at the height of the very unfavorable--as he puts it--political conditions, our president and all the members of the Revolution Council and the government went to meet the nation in a minibus equipped with ordinary doors and glass windows.

In conclusion, let us say this to him: Mr Carter: Your unpaid reporters have lied to you from here, and your political advisers there are also telling you the same lies the shah's advisers used to tell the shah--lies instrumental in the shah's overthrow.

I guess your own overthrow is near. God willing! [end recording]

No Visas for Newsmen

NC231002 Paris AFP in English 0955 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 23 (AFP)--Entry visas to Iran are to be refused to journalists from all American news organisations with the probable exception of UPI agency correspondents, a senior government official said today.

The decision was taken by Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who did not have to refer for approval to th· ruling Revolutionary Council, said the National Guidance Ministry's Foreign Press Director Abolhasan Sadeq.

An official communique announcing the move was expected to be issued later on today.

Mr Sadeq said no more Americans would be allowed into the country, and no further press passes of those already here would be renewed.

A decision would be made early next week on whether to expel U.S. news outfits already here, Mr Sadeq said.

Mr Sadeq said less than 25 journalists worked in Iran for U.S. news outfits.

The figure was put at nearer 11 by an American TV producer--2 from each of the 3 big television networks, and 1 each from NEWSWEEK, the Washington POST, Los Angeles TIMES, New York TIMES and the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

If those here are expelled, some of them will be packing their bags for the second time in 3 months. Iran expelled all American journalists from Iran in January on the grounds that they were "distorting news".

They werelater allowed back in but their numbers were restricted to a maximum of 25.

Mr Sadeq announced yesterday he would recommend that all U.S. newsmen posted in Iran be expelled except UPI, because American news media were giving biased and editorialised coverage of news events here.

Mo'infar, Salimi on EEC Decision

NC230904 Paris AFP in English 0853 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 23 (AFP)--Oil is not negotiated on a government-to-government basis, Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said today in a comment on yesterday's European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers refusal to pay over OPEC prices for Iranian crude.

International oil companies, which thought only of their profits, would no doubt come under heavy government pressure, but would still "look after their own interests--as does Iran", he said.

OPEC is the organisation of petroleum exporting countries.

Neither president Abolhasan Bani-Sadr nor the revolutionary council immediately commented on the EEC decision to take sanctions against Iran, but Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh was to issue a statement later today.

Finance Minister Reza Salimi said Iran would find supplies in Eastern countries and any countries not following U.S. policy.

In the event of a naval blockade Iran had already arranged to ship supplies through the Soviet Union, he added.

Beheshti On Sanctions

NC231102 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 23 (AFP)--European economic and political sanctions will make the hostage problem more difficult, far from helping solve it", Iranian Revolutionary Council Secretary Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said today.

The ayatollah told a press conference that the European Economic Community (EEC), whose foreign ministers decided on joint sanctions yesterday, should have "taken into account that similar U.S. experiments have always ended in failure", adding that "the world is larger than Europe and yesterday's measures could lead to a third world war".

Ayatollah Beheshti said Iran would not concentrate on developing trade with the East, "without considering whether relations with the West might one day resume". He described a reported trade agreement with the Soviet Union as "beneficial to both parties."

Turning to recent violent incidents at Tehran University, between leftists and religious extremists, the ayatollah said the distrubances were caused by "a minority attempting to impose its views on a majority.

REPORTAGE REGARDING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Khomeyni on Ayatollah Death

LD221757 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Following the martyrdom of His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqir as-Sadr at the hands of the blood-letting Iraqi Ba'th regime, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has announced a 3-day period of public mourning beginning tomorrow. The text of the message by the imam of the Islamic nation is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "To God we belong and to Him we return." According to a report by his excellency the minister of foreign affairs, which he obtained from various sources and authorities of the Islamic countries, and according to reports obtained from still other sources, the late, martyred Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqir as-Sadr and his honored, oppressed sister, who was a teacher of knowledge, morality and the galleries of science and letters, with the greatest regret, have gained the exalted rank of martyrdom in a heart-rending manner by the hands of the despicable Iraqi Ba'th regime.

Martyrdom is a custom inherited by the likes of such great personalities from their illustrious antecedents, and crime and oppression is a custom inherited by such criminals in history from their oppressive forebears. The martyrdom of these great people, who have spent a lifetime crusading towards the goals of Islam, by the hand of nefarious persons, who have spent a lifetime guzzling blood and wreaking oppression, is no cause for wonder; what would be a cause for wonder is that the crusaders towards the path of right should die in bed, while criminal oppressors should not soak their malignant hands in their blood. It is no cause for surprise that the late As-Sadr and his oppressed sister have gained martyrdom. What would be a cause for surprise is that the Muslim nations, particularly the honorable Iraqi nation, the tribes on the Tigris and Euphrates and the zealous university youth and other dear Iraqi youth, should treat with indifference the momentous tragedies wrought on Islam and on the family of the apostle of God--may God's benedictions be upon him and his scion--and should allow the accursed Ba'th Party to martyr iniquitously one by one those who bring them glory. And even a great cause for surprise would be that the Iraqi Army and the other law enforcement forces should become a tool in the hands of these criminals and should assist them in destroying Islam and the holy Koran.

I have given up hope on the upper echelons of the Iraqi law enforcement forces. But I have not given up hope in the officers, NCO's and soldiers and I expect them either to rise heroically and to destroy the foundations of oppression just as happened in Iran, or to desert their garrisons and barracks so that they will not bear the shame of the Ba'th Party's oppression.

I have not given up hope in the workers and staff of the murderous Ba'th government and hope that they will join hands with the Iraqi nation and erase this stigma of shame from the visage of Iraq.

I hope that Almighty God will smash the machinery of oppression of these criminals.

To exalt this personality of science and this crusader, who was a cause for glory to religious seminaries and was one of the religious authorities and Islamic intellectuals, I proclaim a 3-day period of public mourning effective from Wednesday, 23 April, and declare Thursday, 24 April, a public holiday. I beseech the Almighty God to make up for this momentous loss and for the greatness of Islam and Muslims. Peace be upon God's pious slaves.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 22 April 1980.

Montazeri Issues Statement

JN230812 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0655 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text of 22 April statement by Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri on Martyrdom of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. From God we come and to Him we return.

I offer my condolences to [words indistinct]; the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, may God lengthen his shadow; and ayatollahs; the religious authorities; the ulema; the Islamic Iranian and Iraqi peoples; the brothers and sisters in the Islamic countries; and the bereaved families on the occasion of the martyrdom of the late Ulema, theologican and mojahed Ayatollah Haj Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, who was an intellectual ulema, thoroughly familiar with Islamic teachings and a loyal son of Imam Husayn, may God's peace be upon him, and also on the martyrdom of thousands of others by the regime of butcher Saddam Husayn, who is opposing Islam.

I am confident that the noble blood of the martyrs of Islam will boil in the Islamic Iraqi people and in those of the Islamic countries. This blood will continue to boil until Saddam Husayn's regime is completely overthrown and until the Islamic republic is established, as happened when the noble blood of the Iranian martyrs initiated the Islamic revolution in Iran and wrecked the regime of the shedder of blood.

I am positive that our brother militarists and the struggling Iraqi people will, as the leader of the Islamic revolution said, erase the mark of disgrace engulfing Islam and the pages of Iraq's history, which are imbued with dignity and prosperity, through faith, steadfastness and unity.

Working on the revolution leader's call, the Iranian people proclaim Wednesday, Thursday and Friday as a mourning period. I implore God Almighty to grant victory to the Muslims, to Islam and to the liberation movements, particularly the Islamic revolution in Iraq.

[Signed] Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, 2 Ordibehesht 1359, corresponding to 22 April 1980.

Revolution Council Statement

LD230430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] In connection with the martyrdom of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, a statement has been issued by the Revolution Council. This statement says:

The report concerning the martyrdom of His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and his honored sister at the hands of the Ba'thist executioners in Iraq has at last been confirmed. The martyrdom of this great jurisconsult and thinker--who was untiring in his attempts to follow the path of researching and codifying Islamic principles and teachings, and who waged a ceaseless battle to spread the Islamic movement and defend the rights of the oppressed people of Iraq and confront the tyranny, dictatorship and the crimes of the Ba'thist government, a man who was a great professor in the religious seminary in Najaf and a great source of inspiration [marja'] for the people of Iraq--has been confirmed. He led the Islamic revolution among all the believing and committed strata of that land.

This great crime reveals the satanical and vile features of the mercenary government of Iraq and confirms its anti-Islamic nature. The struggling and Muslim nation of Iraq will not forgive the Ba'thist government of Iraq for this great crime and will take its revenge for this pure blood to the point of eradicating the Iraqi traitor.

The Muslim people of Iran will regard this great crime--together with other violations by the Iraqi Government of our borders, the conspiracies, which are carried out by that government inside Iranian territory, as well as the expulsion of thousands of Iraqi Muslim sisters and brothers--as hostile and criminal actions against the Islamic revolution of Iran. And they regard the killing of Ayatollah as-Sadr as a great crime against Islam and the Muslim community.

In order to honor the exalted position of this illustrious martyr of the Muslim world, the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran declares 3 days of national mourning and declares Thursday to be a public holiday. It invites the people to march toward Tehran University on Friday morning in order to show their disgust for the crimes of the Ba'thist government of Iraq.

[Signed] The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Foreign Ministry on As-Sadr

LD222044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1940 GMT 22 Arp 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement confirming the martyrdom in Iraq of His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr. The test of the statement is as follows:

"To God we belong and to Him we return."

O Muslim nation of Iran, with the utmost regret we announce that the criminal and nefarious regime of Saddam Husayn in Iraq has embarked on a heinous crime by martyring under torture the progeny of the apostle of God, his great eminence the martyr Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and also his struggling and scholarly sister.

While felicitating this arch-martyrdom to the Muslim nations of Iraq and Iran we declare to all Muslims and the illustrious family of As-Sadr that we will not rest until the final overthrow of the criminal, imperialist and Zionist-agent regime of the treacherous Saddam Husayn and we will dispatch and assign this Yazid of Karbala [Umayyad caliph, who was instrumental in the martyrdom of Imam Husayn ibn 'Ali] to the selfsame position in hell where the executioner Yazid is a denizen.

It is up to the Muslim nation of Iran to assist and render succor to the Muslim Iraqi nation with all its might and with a single heart and tongue so that Iraqis might achieve salvation from the torments of colonialism and the exploitation and oppression of the Yazid of our era.

In hope of that day,

[Signed] The minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

Muslim Students Issue Condolences

JN230952 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] In their statement No 111, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy convey their condolences to the Islamic nation, particularly to the valiant and oppressed Iraqi people, on the tragic martyrdom of his eminence struggler Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and his noble sister, by the executioners of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

In this statement, the students said that the great martyrdom of Muslim martyr Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and that of his oppressed sister embody the martyrdom of the Iraqi strugglers. Their blood has [word indistinct] the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iraq.

The student followers of the imam's policy reiterated that the high waves resulting from the martyrdom of such personalities, who represent great feats of knowledge, the arts and of the great intellectual wealth of the peoples, will sweep away all blood-suckers such as Saddam Husayn.

The students called on the Iraqi people not to despair over the martyrdom of such noble people, because their blood will revive life in the tree of revolution in a manner that will [words indistinct] as the faithful and noble Iranian people triumphed over the shedder of blood, Mohammad Reza, by clinging to the heavenly message.

The statement adds: O valiant Iraqi people! You should know that the defunct Ba;thist regime under Saddam Husayn is too small and weak to stand fast in facing your strong and solid will. Certainly, the noble Iraqi people will, through unity of words, cohesion and faith [words indistinct] wipe out the American regime in Iraq, as our great people did to the 2500 year-old shah's regime.

Commentary on Death Report

JN222021 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Thus, the pharaoh of Iraq has committed the gravest crime known in the Muslims' contemporary history, the execution of the great Islamic intellectual, Seyyed as-Sadr--despite the fact that this execution was committed by a handful of professional criminals like Saddam and his tribe--represents a serious and unparalleled precedence. No one had dared kill an Islamic authority, not even the Mongols when they stormed Iraq, because they objectively assessed the psychology of the Iraqi people, who give due importance to the status of refined religious authority in research.

In the Iraqi people's menatlity, an authority is linked with the religious creed that is deeply entrenched in these people's psychology [words indistinct], any aggression against the status of a religious authority is a blatant aggression against the Islamic creed itself.

The developments that will result from murdering Ayatollah Mojahedin Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr on the Iraqi arena will undoubtedly lead to the eruption of an unprecedented bloody struggle in Iraq between the nation and the isolated government of Saddam. Murdering Seyyed as-Sadr is considered an insult to all Muslims. If Saddam at-Tikriti's regime and his (?boys) think that the undeclared state of emergency imposed on all Iraq's governorates, particularly the southern and central ones, will protect their shaky entity, we assure them that they are misguided and are bound to lose. The Baghdad killer rulers have dug their graves with their hands after this gross crime. Their exposed clash with the nation's creed means their inevitable downfall.

The jihad [words indistinct] Islam and Muslims in Iraq through the perpetration of the crime of executing the Muslims' authority in Iraq Seyyed as-Sadr and his honorable sister will not let the despots live in peace.

The blood of martyr As-Sadr and his sister will be the touchstone for all zealous people in Iraq. It is a decisive hour in the history of bleeding Iraq. It is time every Iraqi who is zealous for his religion, dignity and history levelled his weapon in the face of criminal killers Saddam and his outrageous tribe.

Ilam Border 'Calm'

LD220855 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Apr 80 p 12

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Peace on Iran-Iraq Border"]

[Text] Ilam--Following the sporadic border attacks by the Iraqi Ba'thist government on Iranian territory, the guards, army and gendarmerie have assumed control of the border zone and area ready to respond to any provocation.

A report has been received to the effect that there is peace on the Iran-Iraq border.

A correspondent sent by KEYHAN to Ilam yesterday reported from the region as follows:

"Following the visit by the president to the country's border areas, an army brigade entered the town amidst the eager acclaim of the people, who travelled out to welcome them. When the soldiers entered the town the people were out to welcome them, shouting 'Death to Saddam Husayn'; the soldiers subsequently left for Dehlaran to defend the country's borders."

The report adds that the border tribal forces, who had voluntarily joined the guards' corps, were undergoing guerrilla training in the army camps, and that there was an ever-increasing desire on the part of the people of Ilam to fight the Iraqi Ba'thist government.

On the arrival of auxiliary forces in the town, the political deputy at the governor general's office, Zia'i said:

"The president ordered auxiliary forces to take up positions as soon as possible, and following this instruction they entered the town. We have engaged tribesmen who applied voluntarily to fight the Iraqi Ba'thist government regardless of their faith and piety, and issued them with arms permits, enabling them to undergo guerrilla training in the army camps, so that with the assistance of the guards, the army and the gendarmerie they may crush the forces of imperialist resistance. We are guarding the camps carefully since it is very likely that terrorist groups exist among the deportees [from Iraq]. We are keeping an eye on several people whom we regard with suspicion.

The latest report from the KEYHAN correspondent sent to the border zone states that the border is calm.

Border Post Reports

LD221204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report from the commanding officer of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Qasr-e Shirin to the Kermanshah news unit, in the last 24 hours armed raiders using heavy and light artillery have attacked the border regions of (Ozgoleh, Hayvan and Pishgan).

They were faced with a brave response from border personnel. During the confrontations three of the raiders were killed and one border guard was injured. The commanding officer of the guards corps in Qasr-e Shirin added: According to unconfirmed reports armed raiders attacked the region of Khan Shura in the district of Javanrud. In confrontation up to now, seven of the [word indistinct] fighting brothers have been injured. He added that the region is relatively calm but the sound of single shots can be heard occasionally. On the other hand, the deputy commander of the Kermanshah gendarmerie unit told the Kerman-Shah news unit by telephone that the border areas of Ilam are calm. But sometimes there a are shots fired at border posts by armed raiders who are supported by the mercenary government of Iraq. The gendarmerie personnel return their fire.

'Ba'thist Collaborator' Arrested

JN221647 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The search and investigation department of the Revolution Guards in the city of Dizful this afternoon told a PARS correspondent in Ahvaz that one of the collaborators of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, who took part recently in blowing up an oil pipeline south of Dizful in the (Gawgish Abad) area, has been arrested.

PARS added that weapons, including Kalashnikov guns, automatic rifles and revolvers, were seized with the collaborator.

Khuzestan Opposition

GF221727 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] In a cable to the governor of Khuzestan, the border tribesmen in the Savari area, located in Dasht-e-Azadegan, have expressed their aversion to the inhumane acts of the puppet Government of Iraq.

In this cable, a copy of which has been made available to the Ahvaz branch of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, they said: We, the Savari tribesmen, announce our readiness for any and all types of self-sacrifice on the path toward Iran's independence and territorial integrity.

Deportees Cited

JN221858 Tehran International Service in Arabid 1730 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] A PARS ocrrespondent's dispatch from Ilam says that Islamic parties and factions in Iraq have begun to organize their ranks in order to escalate their jihad against Saddam Husayn's agent Ba'th regime. The correspondent adds that these parties and factions have begun extensive activity to overthrow Saddam's despotic regime.

He further added that the Ba'th executioners are executing the Muslim mujahidin in Iraq after falsely charging them with espionage and dealing with Zionism--charges that are good to be applied only to the ruling clique in Baghdad.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent said that one of the people deported from Iraq, who provided him with this information in Ilam, said: Fortunately, the Iraqi people are aware of the inhuman and anti-Islam acts perpetrated by the Ba'th regime in Iraq. Many of the Iraqi people's youth and other strata join the Iraqi revolutionary mujahidin every day. So far several prominent Ba'th party members have been assassinated by the Muslim mujahidin.

PARS added that another deportee told its correspondent how the executioners of the ruling Ba'th in Iraq executed his son and 12 other persons on the charge of distributing leaflets. He described the Iraqi Ba'thists' treatment and behavior as mad in hurting and executing the Muslims.

Another young man told PARS that stringent censorship is imposed on the Iraqi information media and that the Iraqi newspapers and magazines cannot write except what serves Saddam Husayn's regime. This young man, who was studying medicine in Iraq, said that the Ba'th party trusts no one except its security apparatus and that it has no confidence even in government figures. He added that the government departments are witnessing some slackness in work and some mujahidin Iraqi people hurl stones at the Ba'th executioners from the rooftops. Fortunately, many army elements have joined the Muslim mujahidin.

Exhortation To Overthrow Government

JN222045 [Editorial report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1738 GMT on 22 April, after broadcasting the Khomeyni statement mourning the death of Iraqi Shi'ite leader Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, changed its regular program pattern and broadcast Koran recitals interspersed with somber music and slogans. However, the radio continues to carry its newscasts at the normal times.

One slogan says: "Heroic Iraqi Army, brave officers and men: This is your day. Defend your trampled honor and usurped freedom. Respond to the appeal of Imam Khomeyni and cut off the hand of the criminal Saddam Husayn, who killed the great Muslim thinker Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and his honored scholarly sister." Another says: "Workers of revolutionary Iraq, students and intellectuals. Join your brother mujahidin and raise high the banner of struggle to topple the regime of Iraq's Pharaoh."

The radio carried other largely unmonitorable slogans exhorting the Iraqis to take up arms against Saddam Husayn, who is described as "the murderer," "the criminal" and the "modern Yazid" who repeated the Karbala' tragedy by killing Ayatollah as-sadr.

Deportees Continue To Arrive

JN222050 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The agent Ba'thist regime in Iraq is still deporting Iranians residing in Iraq. This morning, Colonel (Shahrayari), assistant commander of the Kermanshah gendermarie, told our correspondent that some 517 Iranians had arrived in the country by 1030 this morning after being deported by agent Ba'thist authorities. This brings the number of deportees who have entered Iran through our western border to 25,527.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Clash Between Komala, Rastegari

LD220925 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 Apr 80 p 1

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Six Killed in Clashes Between Komala and Tastegari"]

[Text] Kermanshah--In a clash between the Komala organization and the Sepah-e Rastegari [salvation corps] two Komala peshmerga were wounded.

Announcing this news, a Komala organization official told the KEYHAN correspondent: "Yesterday morning supporters of the Sepah-e Rastegari attacked our premises in Marivan, meeting fire from the Peshmerga. A number of Rastegari corps supporters were killed and two of our Peshmerga received minor wounds."

He thought the reason for the clash was the [Iraqi] dependence of the Rastegari corps, and said: "The Rastegari corps is dependent on the Iraqi Ba'thist Government and this is where disagreements between us arise."

KDP Sanandaj chapter spokesman Seyyed Ali confirmed the report and said: "According to news reaching us, the Rastegari corps and the Komala clashed at Marivan and two Peshmerga of the Komala organization were martyred while two others were wounded."

Citing the Marivan correspondent, the KEYHAN correspondent in Sanandaj reported that in the clash three Komala peshmerga and three Rastegari corps members were killed.

Sanandaj Attack

LD221058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the ground forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His Exalted Name. Assailants attacked the army club in Sanandaj yesterday morning 21 April. The attacks which took place with mortars, (?103) rifles and RPG7's are still in progress and the personnel stationed at the club are defending the place. The counter-revolutionaries have cut off the water and electricity supply to and telephone links with the club.

The assailants also attacked the radio and television center whose defense had been entrusted to the army and, according to reports, they blew up the transmitter's generator with RPG7's. The military personnel inside the center are defending it. The inhabitants of the houses around the club have been asked to leave their homes, as the mortar fire of the counter-revolutionaries and the return fire of the army units might damage the buildings. However, no one is apparently living in the houses around the buildings under fire.

Army Appeal

LD221100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Noble Muslim people of Sanandaj: Your soldier brothers are surrounded by counterrevolutionaries in the building of the former officers club which is located at the center of the town and a number have been killed and injured.

Like the martyrs of Karbala Desert they have also been deprived of drinking water for 3 days. The water supply has been cut off, and they are fighting with thirsty lips for the independence of dear Iran. While we seek your help, faithful Muslim people of Sanandaj, an ambulance containing water, medicine and medical personnel has been dispatched to this town. We ask you to warn the counterrevolutionaries against firing at the ambulance so that it may accomplish its humanitarian mission.

[Signed] The 28th division of Sanandaj.

Deaths in Abadan

LD221108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news unit in Abadan two of the injured in yesterday's bomb explosion in the bazaar opposite the city's department of justice have been martyred. They were being treated at the oil company hospital and the Red Lion and Sun hospital in Abadan.

The chief of the Abadan oil company hospital told our correspondent that yesterday 18 of the injured were brought to the hospital; 3 were released after on-the-spot treatment and the remaining 15 were hospitalized. One of these has since died. Another of the injured, who was under treatment at the Red Lion and Sun hospital, was also martyred.

Yesterday's bomb explosion in the Abadan bazaar has so far caused (?9) deaths and 19 injuries.

Qasemlu on 6-Point Plan

LD221537 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Apr 80 p 10

[First part of unnamed KEYHAN correspondent exclusive interview with Kordestan Democratic Party (KDP) leader Abdolrahman Qasemlu: "Our Policy Is To Defend the Country's Independence"; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is your view of the recent clashes in the Iran-Iraq border area?

[Answer] First, we firmly reject the threats by the Iraqi rulers, and we shall of course meet any aggression against our homeland, Iran, with all our strength, from wherever such aggression comes.

There is another matter: We are extremely upset at something that Dr Bani-Sadr said. He remarked: "We cannot move the army forward while armed groups plot against it from the rear." We see this as insulting to us. If Bani-Sadr means to refer to us--and unfortunately that is the case--it is not the first time that he has spoken in this way on this matter.

Second, we believe that under present conditions, since he said that the country must be purged of groups, we must say that we are not a "group"; we are not a group but a nation of 5 or 6 million people and we are armed. We are not a group; in Kordestan we are hundreds of thousands of armed individuals.

If the fight against imperialism, which demands unity, is made a pretext for attacking us for the revolution's gains, as we have said before many times and repeat now, we shall never permit that.

[Question] Have you taken armed measures to meet Iraqi aggression?

[Answer] We have the forces. I do not think that anyone would dare to attack in those areas where we have our forces, since the strongest possible rejoinder would be delivered in the case of an attack, and we have said so several times. When the army entered Mahabad in good will it was we who provided an escort on several occasions, even going as far as to clash with other groups in so doing. And when Mr Kermani, the imam's representative, came here, he thanked us officially in person on behalf of the base commander.

We were told that yesterday the army asked our comrades to go to Khana and Piranshahr on the Iraqi border; our comrades went with the troops and said that they were prepared to make men available for defense. They set out, made one another's acquaintance and then returned having cooperated fully. No clash or quarrel took place; so it is not we who create conflict. If the army treats us in the same way, in my view, there will not be the slightest confrontation. However, if what happened a fortnight ago, when the army and particularly the gendarmerie carried out a military operation against the farmers and the political forces in defense of a bunch of feudalists, is repeated, then clearly the people will defend themselves as they did on that occasion.

[Question] Mr Zahirnejhad has invited you several times to take part on in a televised debate. What do you think about that?

[Answer] We shall be holding a televised debate with the president of the republic and not with the likes of Mr Zahirnejhad. He is not fit to debate with me.

[Question] What is your view of the plan to disarm political groups?

[Answer] To implement the disarmament plan without fulfilling the demands of democrats and democracy and without accepting the right of autonomy and the principle of entrusting security to the Kurdish peshmerga--without these things the disarmament plan means nothing but fratricide, and that is what it means to Dr Bani-Sadr himself.

[Question] To what extent was your 6-point plan accepted by the good will mission and the imam's representative, and what is your disagreement with the government about?

[Answer] I am very sorry to have to say this, but we do not know with whom we are dealing. For several months from the date of the cease-fire up to the present, we have been dealing with the special government mission to Kordestan, which came here and went away.

In spite of all our efforts to reach agreement, Mr Sabbaghian apparently forgot everything that had been said when he left Kordestan and began to create difficulties and obstacles. On the first day he said that it was impossible to negotiate with the representative delegation of the Kurdish people, and we regard this as nothing more than an excuse.

Then we were accused, along with many other groups, of holding separate negotiations with the government; because we believe it, we maintain our view that there can be no military solution to the Kurdish problem. It is necessary to sit down and talk, and so we sat down and handed the 6-point plan to the imam 2 months ago. At that time it was said to be accepted; subsequently, unfortunately, the imam's illness occurred; it was arranged for a delegation from the imam to come to Kordestan, but it never came. Then the president was elected. We did not vote for Mr Bani-Sadr but, once elected, he is president of the whole country and we regard him as such. We contacted him; Mr Hasanzadeh, member of our Political Bureau, was in the delegation which went and held talks with him, and the president accepted the 6-point plan.

If he did not make it explicitly clear that he accepted it, he did so implicitly. We said: "If you announce acceptance of the 6-point plan, there is no need for further talks. We support your position as president and we believe that, if these 6 points are accepted, nearly all the Kurdish people will accept them, since their demands are covered. It is our wish to reach a conclusion and solve the problem peacefully."

When the clashes occurred at Urumiyeh we saw how the governor-general took part in the fighting, having given us to understand that he was opposed to fighting. And Mr Hasani and Mr Zahirnejhad may be numbered among those who started the fighting. These conflicts took place just 2 days after Mr Zahirnejhad was appointed commander in chief of the gendarmerie, and they did not occur accidentally.

In my view, what we were witnessing was the unleashing of a fratricidal war. Nothing was heard from Mr Bani-Sadr then. As a result we had no alternative but to refer back to the imam. That is why I sent the telegram to the imam which appeared in KEYHAN, worded exactly as mentioned. Fortunately, this time the imam replied immediately and sent Hojjat ol-Eslam Kermani to negotiate, and the latter did in fact arrive for negotiations with the KDP. We held discussions in two sessions lasting 9 hours, and more or less reached agreement and he announced that agreement. And recently when he was here, he took away individual proposals which we gave him together with the original of the imam's pronouncement on the 6 points. He was supposed to return with news during this last week, but he has not done so.

This is the situation as it exists--a situation neither peace nor war.

Statement on Sanandaj Cease-Fire

LD221748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] A few minutes ago the joint staff of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic issued a statement, which reads as follows:

In His Exalted Name. These days, when the CIA, American and imperialist pawns have been unmasked, thanks to the awareness of the people of our homeland, and now that the noble people of Kordestan have learned about the foul nature of these irresponsible armed individuals and no longer allow fear in their hearts from these pawns, who have no will of their own, and have turned away from them, the criminal armed individuals in Sanandaj, who are hated by the citizens of the city, are seeking a cease-fire. The heroic Iranian nation is fully aware of the fact that in the recent past these foreign hirelings requested, and it was agreed, to withdraw Revolution Guards Corps from Sanandaj provided no armed individual appeared in the city. Now one must see that after the withdrawal of the Revolution Guards Corps they failed to carry out their commitment. Within a few days they poured into the city with their arms, held a people's court, as it were, and daily demanded protection money from the city's shopkeepers and the noble citizens. Is it not that these pawns who have no will of their own are being pulled by a foreigner's string, able at any time to dictate his will to them?

This time, however, the nation, and, responding to its demands, the units of the armed forces and the Revolution Guards Corps will not be deceived and will declare a cease-fire only when all the armed individuals withdraw from the city and never again appear in the city with arms.

Clashes in Kermanshah

LD221900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to the news and information unit of Kermanshah center, at 1500 yesterday a group of people marched on the Muslim youth headquarters of Kermanshah affiliated to the Mojahedin-e Khalq with the intention of occupying it. According to the same report, a group of supporters of this political organization tried to defend their position and clashes ensued with sticks, stones and knives. The attackers then raided the building despite police intervention and sacked and destroyed the building. The clashes were further extended to the Kermanshah overpass. The Kermanshah police chief in a telephone contact with the news unit at Kermanshah center said about the incident yesterday that the clashes continued at the scene until 0200, and that police officers managed to get out some of the people still inside the building and send them home. He said nine police officers were injured in the incidents. According to our correspondent's report from Kermanshah's Taleqani hospital, 30 other people received treatment for superficial injuries.

Naqadeh Post Attack

LD231054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] According to our reporter from Naqadeh, two 81 mm mortars were fired inside this city this morning. To date there has been no report of damage or casualties resulting from this attack.

Approximately 0300 today the gendarmerie post of Bedanlu) in the village of Nurabad in the region of Naqadeh was attacked by armed individuals.

In this attack, which lasted 1 hour, all types of light and heavy artillery were used and the assailants were forced to retreat by the counterattack of the gendarmerie personnel and the javanmards, stationed at the gendarmerie post. Fortunately there were no casualties in this clash.

Guard Killed in Urumiyeh

LD231058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has announced that last night a patrol car of the guards corps was attacked on two sides by light and heavy artillery of G-3 guns, Kalashnikov rifles, 50-caliber machineguns, grenade launchers and 61-mm mortar launchers near the ring road of Urumiyeh.

During these shootings one of the brother guards, named Mohsen Nowruzi, was wounded and after being transferred to Urumiyeh Red Lion and Sun hospital, where he died as a martyr at 0230 this morning.

HABIBI COMMENTS ON REVOLUTION COUNCIL SESSION, FUEL PROBLEMS

LD222120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2015 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, a Revolution Council session was held tonight under the chairmanship of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The report said that at the conclusion of tonight's session Dr Habibi, speaking about the manner in which the second phase of the elections is to be held, said: Contrary to what happened 2 weeks ago whereby electoral lists were worked out alphabetically, it has been decided that this time, in view of the fact that the number of candidates are fewer and on the whole, in view of the fact that over a long period the names of these individuals have been announced on the basis of the number of votes they have received, it has been decided that this time the names of those who have received the highest number of votes should be listed at the top of the electoral card followed by others, making up a total of 24 candidates.

Dr Habibi then stated: The problem of the hardships suffered by the people as a result of [irregular] fuel deliveries was also discussed by the session of the Revolution Council. The oil minister explained that a number of drivers and owners of road tankers are not following the Oil Ministry's fuel delivery programs and as a result are causing great hardships here and there in the country.

The Revolution Council has delegated the Oil Ministry to deal sternly with such individuals who do not take into consideration the interests of the public and, in those instances it deems fit, to directly commandeer those tankers whose drivers show insubordination and thereby to embark on the distribution of fuels by enlisting other drivers or army drivers.

Dr Hasan Habibi, minister of culture and higher education, then announced: A statement has been issued by that ministry in which all students and academics who cooperated in reopening the universities are thanked. He read part of the statement as follows:

The study of a fundamental change in higher education, which constitutes one of the prime and fundamental aims of the Islamic revolution, should bring results in the speediest possible time. Our keen people should know that for some time now a number of believing and devoted university academics have been busy in this respect. The fruits of their studies will be debated as soon as possible at numerous seminars and then these will be put to a vote in a referendum.

Further Details

LD230412 [Editorial report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0230 GMT on 23 April reports on the 22 April Revolution Council session, to which it adds the following:

Concerning Kordestan, the spokesman of the Revolution Council said: The program which was previously discussed in the council committees concerning Kordestan was approved by the council, and it is the same program which is now being implemented in Kordestan.

Concerning some university towns which are still tense, he said: Of course, some towns are still tense, but I should say that their tense situation has nothing to do with the universities. The clashes taking place there are outside the universities and the issue of the universities is only an excuse. This is a plot which exists in various places in order to create disorder.

Concerning the possible dissolution of university terms, Dr Hasan Habibi said: University semesters usually start at the beginning or in the middle of the month of Bahman [1 Bahman corresponds to 21 January] and should come to an end in the beginning or near the middle of Khordad [1 Khordad corresponds to 22 May]. Unfortunately, during the past year or 2 the situation has been such that the semesters have not started or ended on time. There are many universities and faculties whose second semester has not yet started. Naturally, this is unusual and this semester will last until Shahrivar [1 Shahrivar corresponds to 23 August]. However, for the semesters which started near the beginning of Esfand [1 Esfand corresponds to 20 February], the problems can be solved by teaching extra hours, especially for those students who are in the last year of their studies.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY report, at the end of last night's session of the Revolution Council Dr Behesti told the reporters: The issues which were discussed in this session had to do with an analysis of the events in the universities and how the nation is determined to confront the issues. Concerning the issue of Kordestan, the expectation of the people is that we should act in a decisive and determined manner in that place and should act in the general interest of the nation, and especially in the general interest of the people of Kordestan. In any case, we must speedily advance toward strengthening the country's management in step with the nation.

DIPLOMAT DISCUSSES POSSIBLE USSR AID IF COUNTRY ATTACKED

JN211150 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 19 Apr 80 p 17

[Sabir Amin dispatch]

[Text] Moscow--An Iranian diplomatic figure in Moscow has disclosed that Iran now enjoys a better military status against any U.S.intervention. In case of U.S. military intervention, the Soviets, as the Iranian diplomat puts it, will be committed to performing their duty in defending Iran, despite all existing sensitivities affecting Soviet-Iranian relations.

The diplomat added that India and even Pakistan will not stand idly by during any attack on Iran and that the U.S. economic boycott against Iran might fail due to the possibility that India and Pakistan might supply Iran with its needs by obtaining them from a third party.

The Iranian diplomat does not exclude the possibility that the Soviets might use their own routes with Western Europe to supply Iran with what it might need, even though these countries have declared their solidarity with the United States.

Trade Protocol

LD221902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Reza Salimi, the supervisor of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, held a press conference this afternoon. He reported that the draft of an important economic and industrial protocol with the Soviet Union has been prepared. The draft was prepared following several meetings and negotiations by a Soviet trade and economic delegation in Tehran, and it will be signed and exchanged at the next session, [as heard] which will be held in Moscow and attended by the finance ministers of the two countries.

Further on Pact

OW230216 Tokyo KYODO in English 0201 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, April 23 KYODO--The Moscow NEWS, a Soviet weekly magazine, reported earlier this month that a big transport depot was being built at Astran on the western coast of the Caspian Sea for the massive transportation of essential goods to Iran.

The Soviet magazine also said the railway line linking Tbilisi, capital of the Georgia Socialist Republic, and Tabriz in northern Iran, would be available for the emergency transportation of the daily necessities to Iran.

Salimi said these steps had been taken by the Iranian Goernment in preparation for the emergency that might occur if relations between Washington and Tehran deterioriated further.

The Iranian economic and finance minister said the Tehran government was ready to purchase essential goods from East European countries and other nations not taking part in the joint economic sanctions proposed by the U.S.

Salimi also told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that the Tehran government would soon resume the talks for export of Iranian natural gas to the Soviet Union, which have been suspended since last March.